

and occurred in. Several bills were offered, and a motion of Senator Keeshel, Monday in order to allow the contractors to install the furniture, "without having to put men to work on the Sabbath day," was unanimously adopted.

Anderson Resolution

A joint resolution offered by Senator Charles J. Anderson, of Richmond, who was on the floor again after a sickness of a day or two, provided for the appointment of four committees, composed each of three members—one on the part of the Senate, two on the part of the House of Delegates—which committees shall forthwith visit the public institutions of the State, investigate the conditions prevailing therein, and make report at once to the General Assembly, attaching to such reports a list of recommendations to be made by the State, together with such recommendations of changes of methods and management as may be considered wise and expedient. The committees will visit the State institutions as follows:

First committee—University of Virginia, Western State Hospital and School for Deaf and Blind.

Second committee—Virginia Military Institute, Southwestern State Hospital and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Third committee—Central State Hospital, Virginia Normal and Industrial College and Female Normal School.

Fourth committee—Eastern State Hospital, William and Mary College and Hampton Normal Mechanical and Agricultural Institute.

Each of these committees is to make a thorough examination of the institutions visited by them respectively, which examination will include (1) the condition of the property controlled by them; (2) the method in which they are conducted; (3) the books of accounts and the method of keeping the same; (4) and in general all of the affairs of said institutions. Each committee is authorized to employ an expert accountant, and, if it is deemed necessary, also an examining witness; also to engage a stenographer. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

At 12:15 P. M. the Senate took a recess for fifteen minutes and then repaired to the hall of the House where a joint session was held. After a long and tedious wait the members who had remained about the building while the vote was being canvassed returned to the Chamber. The report of the special joint commission appointed under an act of January, 1896, to look into the advisability of the establishment of a new State Female Normal School with industrial training was filed with the clerk by Senator Keeshel. Printed copies were ordered.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday at noon.

Bills Offered.

By Senator Mann—To establish and maintain a system of public high schools and to appropriate money therefor.

By Senator Chapman—To amend and re-enact Section 22 and 23 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved December 18, 1903, entitled "an act to amend and re-enact Chapter 9 of the Code of Virginia as amended and re-enacted by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved May 20, 1903, entitled an act to amend and re-enact Chapter 9 of the Code of Virginia of 1887 in relation to election of State, county, district, and city officers, and the terms of their offices and filling vacancies."

By Senator Thomas—To amend and re-enact Section 24 of Chapter 68 of the Acts of Assembly 1903-4.

By Senators Holt and Sale—To amend and re-enact an act entitled "an act to amend and re-enact Section 10 of Chapter 7 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the apportionment of representation in Congress," approved February 15th, 1893.

THE HOUSE.

It Was Decided to Purchase a Clock for Benefit of Delegates.

The House was called to order at noon by Speaker Caldwell, and Rev. Dr. Russell Cecil, of this city, led in prayer. The reading of the previous day's Journal was dispensed with on motion of Mr. Early, of Madison county.

A resolution providing for the purchase of a clock to be placed at once in the House wing of the new Capitol was passed with vigor and unanimity. On motion of Mr. Early a joint-session of the House and Senate was provided for to count the vote and declare the result of the election held in November last for State officers. Under the provisions of the resolution, the joint-session was to begin at 12:30. This action was reported to the Senate, and in a few moments Senator Echols appeared at the bar of the House and reported the concurrence of the Senate.

Some twenty minutes being yet to spare before the joint-session, a batch of bills and resolutions were submitted.

Bills Offered.

The following were presented and referred to the proper committees:

By Mr. Clarke—A bill to amend and re-enact section 34 of an act entitled "An act for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 157 of the Constitution, approved April 13, 1903."

By Mr. Clarke—A bill to amend and re-enact section 27 of an act entitled "An act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions," as authorized by section 157 of the Constitution, approved April 13, 1903.

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"Berry's for Clothes."

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Nearly every man knows that \$18.00 or \$20.00 will buy a Suit or Overcoat at Berry's anytime that will dress any man up smartly. \$12.75 will do it now!

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\$6.00 and \$6.50 Patent Leathers, broken lots, at \$4.45
\$5.50 other Leathers, broken lots, at only \$3.85

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

Suits up to \$6.00 at \$2.85
Suits and Overcoats up to \$7.50 at \$4.75

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Main and Eleventh Streets.



JUDGE A. A. PHLEGAR.

section 189 of the Constitution, approved April 13, 1903.

By Mr. Roberts—A bill to provide for the assessment of standing timber or taxation.

By Mr. Williams, of Giles—A bill to appropriate the further sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the assessment of lands.

By Mr. Houston—A bill to amend and re-enact section 44 of an act approved April 15, 1903, entitled "an act to raise revenue for the support of the government and public free schools, and to pay the interest on the public debt, and to provide a special tax for pensions, as authorized by section 157 of the Constitution, approved April 13, 1903."

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them elected by the people.

The Torrens System.

Among the resolutions offered was one by Mr. Maasie, of Richmond city, providing for the printing of 500 copies of the bill to incorporate in Virginia law, the Torrens system of land registration. Mr. Barrett, of Newport News, offered an amendment that all bills be printed before reference to committees. This motion was ruled out of order and after brief discussion the resolution of Mr. Maasie was passed.

A motion of Mr. Jennings, of Lynchburg, that when the House shall adjourn it be to meet on Tuesday at noon, was adopted. The Lynchburg delegate explained that he had been informed that the long delayed desks were rushing here as fast as steam locomotives could bring them, and that by working day and night and Sunday, too, the contractors thought they could have them in place by Tuesday noon.

Mr. Lee, of Fairfax, offered the report of the special committee, to whom was referred the question of establishing two or more additional normal schools. The speaker stated from the chair that an arrangement had been entered into by which ladies with escorts would be admitted to the floor of the House until seats shall be provided in the galleries.

The Joint Session.

Promptly at 12:30 the approach of the Senate was announced. The senators being received and seated, the long joint session which lasted until 5:30 was opened.

The clerks of the respective houses called the roll and quorums of both being found to be present, the counting of the vote of the State for State officers was commenced.

Senator Chapman, of Greene, and Delegate Gregory, of New Kent, were appointed tellers, and they proceeded with the count, and most of the senators and delegates proceeded to the cloak rooms, to nearby lunch rooms and to any old place that offered escape from the tire-some count.

The tellers were relieved by substitutes from time to time, and that was necessary, for it was after 5 o'clock before the count was completed.

The final report gave the following figures, which are valuable for future reference:

Vote of the State.	
FOR GOVERNOR.	
Claude A. Swanson.....	84,225
Lunafoord L. Lewis.....	46,415
B. D. Dowling.....	511
George M. Norris.....	19
Joseph E. Willard.....	1
Total.....	130,851

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
J. Taylor Ellison.....	75,573
W. P. Kent.....	42,560
Thomas Arthur Hollins.....	1,191
William Gath.....	72
J. Alston Cabell.....	1
Total.....	118,337

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
William A. Anderson.....	83,854
George A. Revercomb.....	43,992
Edward Shade.....	1,982
Total.....	129,828

SECY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.	
D. Q. Eggleston.....	81,672
V. M. Bowder.....	44,159
Max Bocher.....	16
Total.....	125,847

FOR STATE TREASURER.	
A. W. Harman, Jr.....	83,466
John Acker.....	44,483
James H. Cooper.....	133
W. A. Harman, Jr.....	304
Total.....	128,386

Immediately upon the announcement of the count for each position, the Speaker declared the person receiving the highest number of votes duly elected.

When all of the announcements were made, the joint-session was dissolved, and at 5:35 the House adjourned to Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon.

WILL NAME ALL ITS COMMITTEES

Senate's Steering Committee Announced Yesterday — Five Strong Men Chosen.

NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION

Senator Thomas Explains Purpose of His Bill Creating a Tax Commission.

The Steering Committee of the Senate, which will nominate all working committees, was announced yesterday by Judge William H. Mann, chairman of the Democratic caucus. The membership of the committee is as follows:

George S. Shackelford, of Orange, chairman.

W. W. Sale, of Norfolk.

Edward Echols, of Staunton.

F. S. Tavenner, of Shenandoah.

J. Lawrence Campbell, of Bedford.

A meeting of the committee has been called for 8 o'clock Monday night at the Westmoreland Club. At this time the various committees will be finally arranged. This announcement will be made Tuesday at which time an informal caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate will be held, either immediately before or immediately after the Senate session, for action upon the report of the Steering Committee.

The chairmanships of the important Senate caucuses have already been accurately forecast. The Senate operates on a system of promotion, the old members of the committees being regularly advanced. When a member is in line for two chairmanships at the same time he decides for himself to which he shall be appointed.

New System of Taxation.

Senator Thomas, when asked in reference to his bill creating a tax commission, stated that its purpose was to create a commission of three to take up the subject of taxation in all of its forms and consider the different interests of the State and report back to the next General Assembly a bill designed to insure a just and equitable system of taxation.

"It is well known," says Senator Thomas, "that our present system is quite imperfect, resulting in many cases of double taxation and freedom from taxation in others. Our license tax system is open to many objections and is at variance with sound principles. Of course the idea is to tax all property once and once only, and the purpose of the bill is to afford an opportunity to conform our tax laws as far as practicable to this principle. The subject is entirely too intricate, the interests are too varied, and

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To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of The Times-Dispatch May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

63 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.

Dear Sir: "Ever since I was in the army I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed by my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote a letter to the publisher of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time."

I continued its use, and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine me of my water to-day, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition. Very truly yours,

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am,

I. C. RICHARDSON.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but it promptly cures kidney,

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains thousands of testimonies received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Richmond Sunday "Times-Dispatch." The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

the effects of a bad law too serious to make it advisable for the General Assembly to undertake to deal with this subject in the short time at its disposal. It should be dealt with first by men who had ample time to make a special study of it in all its phases and when they have heard all interests and gotten the facts before them, they would doubtless be able to advise the General Assembly wisely."

In a series of important and extremely interesting bills, Judge Sims proposes the division of the present school district in the county (non-assessing cited) into school sub-districts (separate sub-districts for white and colored), with but one school in latter, the establishing of district school trustees, but subject to the approval of the State superintendent of public instruction, so as to prevent too great multiplicity of primary schools.

The State aid fund is to be distributed all over State, as now, in accordance with the school population (additional appropriation left to be fixed and included in budget). Necessary primary schools as thus established are to be maintained six months session, then if any school in the school fund of State and county, graded schools to number of three in each school district to be maintained for six months' session, before any high school is established, but if there is a surplus of State and county school funds, high schools are to be established from one in county to one in each district as the funds may allow,

thus establishing a self-adjustable system of applying State aid free to fill all needs of primary education, (with the assistance of county, district and sub-district help, latter to be precisely more particularly mentioned) than of graded schools, and then of high schools.

This plan, without disturbing the present school system, also adds the power in the tax-payer of each sub-school district to vote an extra tax (within the constitutional limitation) for the particular school, requiring a minimum of one mill to be voted or less if that exceeds constitutional limitations, and gives them power to elect the sub-district school officers, a chairman, clerk and treasurer, who have certain powers with respect to the collection and application of said extra tax for the aid of their particular school, etc., not conflicting with present school authorities that subordinate in every proper way thereto.

The intention is to thus create and maintain a vital and continuing interest on the part of the patrons of each school in its welfare and efficiency and give them their proper control thereover as made the old private school a success and as parents should have, with respect to an agency in which they commit the all-important function of moulding, in large part, the character of their children, at the same time not depriving the higher school authorities of the controlling and guiding hand.

Public Roads.

Not less interest attaches to a far-reaching plan of the Louisiana senator for the establishment and maintenance of good roads in the State. This plan, also set forth in a series of bills, provides that the State aid (amount left to be fixed and included in budget), be placed at the disposal of all the counties of the State in proportion to their area; applied for by local road authorities and tax-payers; expended for roads approved by the State engineer, in bearing three-fourths of the expense of construction of permanent roads; the county, district and road sub-districts dividing between them the remaining one-fourth of such expense; convicts and persons confined in jail also to be used; such roads to be let to contract to county private bidders, to be constructed according to plans and specifications of a State engineer and under supervision of his assistant.

This plan provides for one State engineer, with assistants, to be paid by the State. This State engineer